A.—Sri VEERENDRA PATIL (Minister for Public Works).—

(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) Yes; a portion of it has been removed.
(*c*) Yes.
(*d*) No.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Now Laying of papers.

THE SECRETARY.—As required by rule 100 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Council I beg to lay on the Table the Mysore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1968 as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The Bill is laid on the Table.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1968-69

General Discussion

(*Debate Continued*)

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Before we resume the General discussion on the Budget, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon'ble members that tomorrow that is on 13th instant the debate will conclude and the Government will be giving the reply. I have now a fresh list of 15 members from the ruling party besides the other side. So, I am not able to give more than 15 minutes to each member. I request the members to co-operate with the Chair to keep up the schedule.

Now Sri Venkatappa will speak.

3-15 P.M.

† ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನನ್ನೆಯ ದಿವಸ ನಾನು ಅರ್ಥಾವತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಆ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಚನಬೆರೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಾನಕಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ, ರಾಮನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ನಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ತಿಂಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಡಾ. ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ರಾವ್ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾಗ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವರೂ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಆಗ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಿಧಾನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯೇನೂ ಕಂಡುಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ 3 ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಅಂದಾಜು ಕಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಅಂದಾಜು ಕಳಿಸಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು 3 ತಿಂಗಳೂ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಅಂದಾಜು ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದಾಗಿ 7—8 ತಿಂಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬಂತು. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ)

ಏನಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲೇನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೇನು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ರಾಮನಗರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದೆ, ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಣ್ಣು ನೀರನ್ನು ತಂದರೆ 3—4 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ತಪ್ಪುವುದು, ಕಾಲುವೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನೀರು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದು. ರಾಮನಗರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಕಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 7—8 ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆ ತರಿಯಾಗುವುದು; ಫ್ಲಡ್ ರಿಲೀಫ್ ಕೆಲಸವೂ ಆಗುವುದು, ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಕಣ್ಣಾರ್ವಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನೀರೂ ದೊರೆಯುವುದು. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೇಕೆ ಈ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಬಹಳ ಘನವಾದುದು, ಅದು ಮೊದಲು ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಬಾಪಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೇಕೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಡಿಗೆಹೊಸಳ್ಳಿಕೆರೆ, ಗದ್ದೂರು ಚಿಕ್ಕೆರೆ ಕೆರೆ— ಒಡೆದಿರುವ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು 2 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ ರಿಪೇರಿಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಂಗಾರಿಯ ಉಪಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅಂದಾಜಾಗಿದೆ, ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ವರ್ಷವಾಯ್ತು. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ಕೈಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಾರಣವೇನು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪನವರು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಜಣ್ಣನವರು ಕೆಲವು ಆಪಾದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪನವರೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಈಗಿರುವ ಉಪಕುಲಪತಿಗಳು ಬಹಳ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು, ನಿಷ್ಪಾಪಾತರು ಅವರು ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಭೇಧ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನೂ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಬಜೆಟ್ ಚರ್ಚಾಪಣದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಜಣ್ಣನವರು ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಾನು ಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಅದನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಟಿ. ವಿ. ಎಸ್. ಕಂಪೆನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು, ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡುಬರಲು ಮಧುರೆಗೆ ಹೋದರು— ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಆಗಿರುವುದು ಟಿ. ವಿ. ಎಸ್. ಕಂಪೆನಿ ಬಾಡಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅವರು ಮಧುರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಯಮತ್ತೂರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಮಧುರೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ದೋಷವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ರಾಜಣ್ಣ (ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಇಬ್ಬರು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳು ಒಬ್ಬ ಡ್ರೈವರು ಮೂರು ಜನ ಹೋಗುವ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಇಬ್ಬರು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರು ಅನ್ನುವ ವಿಷಯ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದು ಉಂಟು, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಜನ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರು ಅಂತ ಅನ್ನುವುದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರತಕ್ಕವರಾದ ನಮಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಈಗ ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದರೆ— ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪನವರು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು— ಏನೇನು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯ

ದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಆ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವೈಸ್‌ಚಾನ್ಸಿಲರ್‌ರವರು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಅದನ್ನು ಸಿಂಡೀಕೇಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪಿದ್ದರೆ ಇರಲಿ—ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರಲಿ—ಆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರು ಇರುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಕೋಲ್‌ಮನ್‌ರವರು ಇದ್ದರು, ಟಿ. ಜಿ. ರಾಮಯ್ಯರ್‌ರವರು ಇದ್ದರು, ಅವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇತ್ತು ಎಂದು ನಮಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಜಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಅವರು ಜನರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಎಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಗಳಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರೋ ಅಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಗಳಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎರೇಜ್ ರೆವರ್ ವರ್ಕರ್ಸ್ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ವಿಷಯ ಏನು ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶಂಕರಗೌಡರೇ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ನಾನೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಜಮೀನಿನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವವನು ಅನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಏನೇನು ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿರಿ, ಈ ರೀತಿ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ರೇಡಿಯೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರಂತೂ ಏನೇನು ಮಾಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನನಗಂತೂ ಅದು ಒಂದೂ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ಯಾಮಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡರು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ತಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಡುವವರು ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಡೆಮಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರ್ಸ್ ಅಂತ ಇದ್ದರು, ಅವರು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು, ನನಗೇನೂ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ತಾವಾಗಿಯೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶಂಕರಗೌಡರು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವ ಇದೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶಂಕರಗೌಡರು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ರೇಡಿಯೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಉಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಕುಯ್ಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಕೊಚ್ಚುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಒಕ್ಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತೂರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲದಕ್ಕೂ ಮೆಷೀನ್ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೆಲ್ಲವು ವೇಳೆ ಗಾಳಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ತೂರುವುದು ದಿವಸಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಜಹಗೀರ್‌ದಾರರೊಬ್ಬರು ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಜರ್ಮನಿಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಮೆಷೀನ್ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು, ಈಗ ಅದು ಎಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತೂ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶಂಕರಗೌಡರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸಿ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಶ್ರಮವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶಂಕರಗೌಡರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ವಿಲೇಜ್ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಆ ರೀತಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಆಗುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ ಇದೆ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಇರಬಹುದು, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಇದೆ; ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೂ ಇರಿಗೇಟೆಡ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಇದೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಕಂದಾಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಡ್ರೈ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಬರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿಗಂತೂ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಮನೆಗಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಬನವನಗುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲು ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಿಂದೆ ಮ್ಯಾಚಿಂಗ್ ಗ್ರ್ಯಾಂಟ್ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ)

11ನೇ ಸ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಡ್‌ನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರೂಮುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಅದರಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿ. ಮತ್ತು ಬಿ.ಇ.ಡಿ. ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಜನ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. 11ನೇ ಸ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಡ್‌ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಜನ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಂತಹವರನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಸ್ಥಳಾನುಕೂಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Legislative Assembly Constituency).— Mr. Chairman, Sir, I value the privilege of being allowed to make some observations on the Budget papers and the financial statements presented to the House. An objective appraisal of the Finance Minister's speech presented to the Legislature shows that it is very lucid, comprehensive and very convincing document, and it contains a wealth of statistical material indicative of deep study and a critical and fair analysis of the facts and an assessment of the State's financial position and realistic approach to the problems facing the State at the present moment. Sir, there is an under-current of subdued optimism running forty-six and odd pages of his speech and as a Minister of the State Cabinet I do not expect any difference, because the very essence of statemanship and administrative talent is to have optimism in the midst of very difficult situations. If an administration has got to be carried on, there is no use getting panicky about differences, and I personally feel that this under-current of optimism should be the right approach to difficult problems facing the State at the present moment. He has made an attempt in a way to disarm Opposition by stating the facts. There is no hide and seek in his speech. In fact, he has referred to both the achievements and the failures of the State in a like manner. In fact there is no portion in his speech which shows that he has tried to suppress the facts which are either uncharitable to the Government or to the public. That is the essence of his speech.

The Report on the economy of the State for the last 10 years which has been presented for the first time in Mysore at the time of the Budget speech, I think, is a notable departure from the traditional procedure adopted all these years by the Finance Ministers. Here, I should like to suggest that in future whoever is the Finance Minister he should make it a point to present a report of this kind on the economy of the State of the previous year to which it relates. This falls in line with the procedure adopted by the Finance Minister at the Centre where a day or two earlier to the presentation of the Budget he gives us an economic survey of the country. It would be a wholesome procedure if Finance Ministers follow this in Mysore State. I am very happy at the presentation of the report for the last 10 years. I wish to refer to it later. I am happy that the Finance Minister made a reference to the Indian Economic Scene in general at the present moment and I consider it to be a proper reference, because in his characteristic imagination and broad outlook and comprehensive vision he considers that the State's

economic development is inextricably linked with the economic development of the country, and a reference to the views of the economic scene in which he said that the unusual combination of both recession and inflation are abundantly in evidence, is a right procedure that he has adopted, and I personally feel that anybody who has belief in the integrated development of the entire country constituted as it is, has a number of federating States in Sovereign Democratic Republic, is the right approach. Therefore, I feel that his reference to the economic scene of the whole country in the context of the economic scene in Mysore State is proper.

The Budget of 1968-69 is by no means a surplus budget. If anybody considers vaguely that in the aggregate it is a surplus budget, I am afraid, it is not true to facts and I would be the last person to congratulate the Finance Minister in this behalf. Sir, if the payment of D. A. to the non-gazetted officers is taken into account, there will be a substantial difference of Rs. 7-8 crores. The one question that should be asked on any Budget or the financial statement is, are the revenue estimates prepared for the next year to come based on reasonable assumptions ? In fact, it is usual in Finance Minister's speech to bolster up the revenue receipts and to minimise expenses, both capital and revenue, or in some cases very conservative estimates are made of the revenue position. I am looking at the present budget of 1968-69 in this context, where there are very unusual assumptions made; wherein receipts are shown to bolster up the revenue, and there is a revenue surplus of Rs. 11.89 crores. I am confident that all the Hon'ble members have gone through the Budget papers and I invite attention particularly to a few pages of the Budget Memorandum.

Firstly I invite attention to pages 23, 29 relating to Excise, 33 relating to Motor Vehicle Taxation, Sales Tax at page 37, other taxes at page 42, the Animal Husbandry Department which shows substantial increase of Rs. 2 crores at page 142, Electricity Schemes page 82, Forest at 215, the share of excise revenue from the Central Government at 232, increase in Grant-in-Aid at 236, and Entertainment Tax which shows substantial increase of Rs. 180 lakhs at page 225. I do not wish to go into the details, because that would take away lot of time. In each of these Heads, the Finance Department, notably my friend Sri N. S. Bharath, whom we can never forget in the preparation of Budget. they have given certain explanations, both for revenue and expenditure. I have gone through the figures and I am unable to find any exaggerated. receipts under anticipated revenue; the revenue surplus of Rs. 11 crores is based on fairly justifiable grounds. But, after all, they are estimates. I have some comments to make in regard to certain items. My friend, Sri V. Venkatappa, was himself one of the Ministers in the previous Cabinet. He referred to land revenue and said what justification there was for showing receipts of Rs. 9 crores when the receipts during the last year was hardly Rs. 6 crores. The explanation is there that last year was a very difficult year. Government had to make lots, of refunds emissions in the several areas affected by drought. The Hon' ble Finance,

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Minister is strengthening the recovery machinery. I am reminded on this occasion of a very senior officer, who gave evidence before the Public Accounts Committee. He was asked as to why recovery is not made in a proper manner, and he said: 'I understand that at the Government level, certain confidential letters to suspend the recovery or to give time will be there'. If this is true—I have no reason to suspect its being not true—such things should stop immediately. If we want to carry on administration—we set the policy and Government issues orders, and if in the process of implementation of these policies Ministers interfere with the day-to-day administration, it becomes quite impossible to recover any money. I have been brought up in the tradition of collection of revenue over a period of nearly 40 years. The average ryot, if he has grown the necessary crops, he would not hesitate to give to the Government what is legitimately due. ತಿರುಪತಿಯು ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪ ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಜನರು ಕಾಣಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಹಾಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ರೈತನು ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪದೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. The estimate of recovery of Rs. 9 crores is not at all big, and I have no reason to suspect that this amount would be recovered. Sir, going behind the facts furnished to us, it is an estimate prepared by all the Divisional Commissioners put together that is given to the Finance Department. Against that background I have no justification to feel that this is an exaggerated estimate. There is an approach to this problem. See the Budget figures of 1967-68, both estimated and the revised estimates. Sir, 1967-68 Budget provides for a revenue of Rs. 185.6 crores and a revenue expenditure are Rs. 177 crores resulting in a surplus of Rs. 8.5 crores, but no surplus at the end of the year 1967. Rs. 10.86 crores was again the anticipated receipt of 1958-59. The position has been worsened. If you compare the figures with the previous years estimate, there is no justification at all to blame the Finance Minister for exhorbitant estimates of revenue. But I am referring to a very alarming situation connected with the finances of the State. During the previous year, the cash balance was 2.95 crores and at the end of the current year the amount is expected to go up to a tune of Rs. 13.38 crores. This is a very alarminig situation about which I am very much concerned. I am inclined to point out that the Finance Minister cannot stick to this even. I will say that this will go as much as Rs. 27.28 crores. I will say now. Take the closing balance as Rs. 13.28 crores at the end of the year. You will have to provide Rs. 8 crores as D. A. to non-gazetted employees. You have provided Rs. 2½ crores for maintenance cess under irrigation and when you have to recover 2 crores as water rate. You have provided Rs. 2 crores in excess which you have to collect during the five years under the head recoveries of loans and advances. This is where I differ. You have referred to the loans and advances of the last year, which you have not recoverd. Due to all these, the deficit may go up to Rs. 28.50 crores. Sir, the Government programmed to levy irrigation betterment fee from 1957. Water rate is mounting up from so many years and they have not been able

to collect it. You have raised loans and advances. Rs. 27.27 crores is shown in the Budget estimates as loans and advances by State and Union Governments for developmental schemes. These loans you are expected to recover. In regard to irrigation I am afraid you have not recovered the water rate. As Stated by my friend Sri Shamiah Gowda, as against Rs. 2 crores you have recovered only Rs. 2 lakhs. The Minister has not taken into account Rs. 2½ crores provided under maintenance cess. He has not given any reasons as to why he has not taken into account. This requires explanation. He says in his budget speech that the maintenance cess under the Mysore Irrigation Act may bring in an additional revenue of about Rs. 2.5 crores. He says like this. But why he has not taken into account is not known.

Sir, one other matter is, it is a very funy budgetting. You are providing Rs. 2.5 crores as maintenance cess and you are taking it as an income. I want to know how much of money is reserved for maintenance expenditure. This is not mentioned here. The correct budgetting requires when you show receipts, you must also show the correct expenditure. I cannot find any justification for the accounts. Then for channal maintenance you have prescribed some amount. When that is so, why you are not recovering it at all? why do you say you are recovering? Politicians should not enter into the cases of recovery of revenue. Whatever is due to Government must be recovered. Nobody will come in the way of giving all facilities to farmers for their economic development and for the improvement of their standard of living. But money due to Government should be paid and political consideration should not come into consideration. If politics come in the way of recovering money, it is impossible to carry on the Government. Therefore, you should not link the ballot boxes with day to day administration. If you consider that certain levy is not necessary, don't levy it. Don't take certain decisions in a hasty manner. When once you take decisions, you should implement them. I am as much sympathetic towards ryots as anybody else.

In regard to this overdraft business, leaders of both the sides, *i. e.*, ruling party and the opposition, have expressed great concern. If this state of affairs are to be continued I do not think the financial position of the State will improve. The Finance Commission has begun functioning. Personnel to the Commission has already been announced. This question of overdraft may be referred to the Commission because it vitally affects the economy of the Country. Funds can be made available to the State from corporation taxes. I think all these things can be referred to the Finance Commission. This question of overdraft increase in D. A. to the staff. loans etc., can be referred to the commission for their valuable suggestions and action. The Central Government goes on increasing D. A. to their staff without referring to the capacity of the States in paying the increased D. A. to their staff. This is one of the subjects on which I am going to express my opinion. All along every one of the members of this House whether he belongs

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to ruling party or opposition, is in favour of uniform scales and D. A. to the people working either in the State or in the Centre. The increase should be commensurate with the rising prices. Just to keep the pay and allowances on par with the Central Government, the Government of Mysore is spending Rs. 30 crores and this has upset everything. Therefore this question may be referred to the Commission and see something is done in the matter. We have been pressing for rationalisation of loans and the reduction of interest by the Finance Commission. I understand the Central Government have referred this question to the State Government. I do not know why the State Government is sitting mum in regard to the reduction of interest. In fact Mr. Annadorai, the Chief Minister of Madras State, has expressed on the floor of the House his dissatisfaction with the attitude and the proposals formulated by the Central Government with regard to the question of rationalisation of loans. The Government of Mysore must fall in line, otherwise their position will not improve. They are not in any way better than the Government of Madras. In any case this is one of the matters which perhaps should be referred to Finance Commission and I made proposal. If I remember correctly, on previous occasion that if the economy of Mysore State has got to show any upward trend or satisfactory trend, you will have to ask for a moratorium in regard to payment of loans for the next 5 years. But let the question of payment of interest be insisted upon. Let the Mysore Government give whatever interest on loans charged by the Central Government, so far as payment of instalments of loan is concerned. I am inclined to consider that the Central Government will have to agree to the postponement of the payment. I am fortified in this idea by the approach made by the Central Government in respect of foreign loans from several aid giving countries in the world. When Central Government approach foreign countries for allowing time to make payment of loans and for rationalisation of loans, what is wrong if the State in a federal republic, asks for the same consideration, where entire economy is thoroughly upset, where we are hard-up for everything, where we cannot find money for social services, irrigation projects and where we want schemes to be taken up as Centrally sponsored schemes? In view of all this I personally feel for giving a moratorium for 5 years at least for payment of loan and not for payment of interest. This is another point which I would like to say.

In regard to the over-drafts business, in fact the Hon'ble Finance Minister has accepted the position that for sometime to come, the running of over-drafts with the Reserve Bank is inevitable. Sir, it was only last year that the Finance Minister at the Centre said that he is unhesitatingly shutting all chances of overdrafts being allowed by Reserve Bank and that he was going to give a caution to all State Governments that no more overdrafts should be allowed. This position is not so simple and it is less than a year that Mr. Morarji Desai has found to his dismay that kind of rigid attitude in regard to the

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administration of the State can never take place. I am glad that the Finance Minister, in his speech has expressed himself to the continuance of overdrafts. Otherwise officials may not have money for their salaries and all administrative work will come to a stand still.

Sir, talking of financiai position, even for implementing 1968–69 plan of a magnitude of 62.5 crores, the State Government is depending on a loan of 36 crores from the Central Government and 6 crores of rupees from the market loan, which means that more than 60 per cent of the amount required for implementing the 1968–69 plan, you will have to depend on resources from outside. It is not a very happy state of affairs and I for one, would consider that this overall surplus of 89 lakhs need not have been shown. Supposing for some reasons or the the other, if the Government of India is not in a position to give you all the 36 crores of rupees, and when they sanction only 23 crorers of rupees, the remaining amount you should raise from your internal resources. But having expected the plan magnitude of 60 per cent, your responsibility is to raise 23 and odd crores internally. If you beg the Government to give us loan, I am afraid, we will get into a very difficult position. I want to know why the Hon'ble Finance Minister has not indicated any difficulty. Sir, I am saying that if the Hon'ble Finance Minister has got to find necessary funds for implementing plan of 1968–69 he has got to depend on loan of 36 crores from the Central Government and a market loan of 6 crores of rupees, totalling to about 42 crores, which is more than 60 per cent of the magnitude of the plan and that is going behind the position. How you will convince the Central Government and ultimately raise the internal resources of 23 crores of rupees, I am asking, Why the Finance Minister did not indicate in his speech as to how he is going to find ways and means for implementing plan during 1968–69 ? Sir, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has not stated in his speech, whether he has got to get it from the Centre or to resort to taxation. I may say, unhesitatingly, on behalf of the State, we have reached the saturation point so far as taxation is concerned. I am afraid you will find it impossible for the people of Mysore to accept any additional taxation, or any attempt to raise additional taxation will not fructify. You will meet with terrific opposition.

3-45 P.M.

Sir, I am coming to a very important portion of the speech that is about the Debt position. Almost everybody is afraid about the future of the State. It is equally alarming at every stage that we are going to have at the end of 1968–69 debt to the extent of 342.8 crores at the end of March 1969 and the Hon'ble Finance Ministsr has said that we need not bother about it, when we have got resources to the order of 426 and odd crores. Sir, criticisms have been made that you are on the verge of bankruptcy when we members compare the position which was there in the beaurocratic set-up on the eve of attainment of independence

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and the ushering in of the popular Government we had a balance of 22 and odd crores in the vaults of the treasury. But today the position is absolutely worst. I am not unmindful of the many schemes of development undertaken. Only question to be asked is, how those people who operated this money spend it? Have they spent it in a useful manner? Have they invested the money on schemes of remunerative nature? This is the acid test of their *bona fides* and whether the public can trust them to spend the money in a proper manner. Sir, I personally feel that in a developing economy the mounting debt business of any State is inevitable. It is a position which we should resolve ourselves, whether we like it or not. Sir, another thing is whether we are in a position to pay the instalments towards the loan and whether we can at least pay the interest charges and these are the two things with reference to which we will have to judge. Many a time, loans are raised to pay back the old loans and many a time loans are raised to repay the interest charges. This is what upstes the people of Mysore and that is what is important. They feel a little nervous about the future of the State. Sir, if you see page 57-58 of the Budget memorandum, on page 58, which provides for expenditure under interest on debt and other obligations, we will have to pay as much as 19.86 crores towards payment of interest and 14 crores on other obligations and altogether 33.86 crores is the amount that we will have to pay towards interest instalment charges every year.

Sir, the question is we have hardly any securities. Time was when we had solid Government of India securities easily realisable. We have sold all of them. We do not have any securities except perhaps Rs. 4 crores securities of Government of India which is nominal. We do not have any other sources to fall back upon except to go to the Reserve Bank or ask the Central Government either for grant or loan. Now the Hon'ble Finance Minister was pleased to say that there were assets of the value of Rs. 427 crores. Naturally, then the question arises how much of these Rs. 427 crores has been remunerative and yielding any returns. Can we depend upon these resources in a time of emergency? What is it that we are getting? If you please see page 284 you will find we have invested as much as Rs. 22.75 crores in different companies; the statement shows the amount of shares held as on 1st March 1968 and the dividends received during the year. You will see that as against Rs. 22.75 crores invested, we get hardly Rs. 17.85 lakhs as interest. This is really a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I should like the Government to really consider whether some of these investments cannot be withdrawn as they are not remunerative. I had occasion to suggest this in respect of even the Hindustan Aircraft which did not give adequate returns. When the Government were in tight corner, they did withdraw that money. Even on this occasion I suggest that quite a number of investments which have not been remunerative might be withdrawn. Even if Rs. 10 crores are available for development works, it would improve our financial position greatly.

Then I would refer to industries, irrigation projects and electricity schemes. Sir, with regard to industries, if you will kindly see Annexure A on page 4, you will find as against an investment of Rs. 55 crores, the budget figures show that the receipt is hardly Rs. 11.9 lakhs. Sir, I have a letter from the Director of Industries which says that these are not correct figures. I am going to read it in connection with my speech in regard to industries. That apart, in regard to these irrigation projects, we have invested as much as Rs. 164 crores on various schemes of irrigation. What is it that we are getting? We are getting Rs. 81.6 lakhs. It is excluding interest on capital. Sir, I am afraid, we are getting nothing on this. I am saying that the only way in which you can repay your loan is by working the public sector undertakings and making them give you returns. As much as Rs. 170 crores are invested on irrigation projects. They must give you some money. Further, if you will kindly see page 318, you will find that we have invested Rs. 101 crores 18 lakhs and odd on electricity schemes. May I bring to the notice of the House that not a pie is received either by interest or by depreciation, but still we have to pay interest out of revenues. While on this question of borrowing, I do not know if I was the man who suggested last time that provisions of the Constitution will have to be invoked to impose a limit on the borrowing of the Government. There was a feeling that they are going on recklessly. The Constitution provides for imposing a limit on the capacity of the Government to borrow. But I am afraid that the provision in the Constitution remained a dead letter even so far as the Central Government is concerned. No State Government is prepared to impose on itself the self-denying ordinance by saying that we shall not borrow beyond this limit. To prescribe an upper limit for borrowing is to commit suicide. What is the limit to be prescribed?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Legislative Assembly Constitutency).—You may fix a particular ratio of the revenue receipts and say beyond so much revenue you cannot borrow.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is impracticable. It is rather extraordinary that a provision of the Indian Constitution should remain a dead letter so far as the entire country is concerned. Even the Central Government is the worst sinner. No State Government is willing to subject itself to that kind of discipline to say that we shall not borrow beyond that limit. I personally feel that it is not possible. It is not so simple. One aspect is you borrow from the Government of India and other sources. The other aspect is there are guarantees given by the State Governments to entrepreneurs for the purpose of borrowing; for example, Gulbarga Spinning Mills; no limit is prescribed in relation to it. Anybody can go to a court of law and catch hold of the guarantor. In Andhra there was a case recently in which the matter went before the High Court and the Government had to shell down. There are the Mandya National Paper Mills, Gowribidanur Sugar Factory and Gadag Co-operative Oil Mills to whom the Government had stood guarantee, and they had to shell down money. I have got them in my list.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—At least there must be a limit to that.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Even then, when you are undertaking development schemes of a magnitude for which sky is the limit, you cannot think of limiting yourself to any discipline. It becomes impracticable. I would be the first person to insist on the enforcement of the Constitutional provision.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—When it is an enforcement of the constitutional provision, it means there will be a law, and if in a particular situation the Government wants to extend the limit of borrowing fixed in the Statute, then they will come before the Legislature. That will be the occasion for you to ventilate your grievances. In the existing arrangement what has happened is, you have been given the right of post mortem. In the other arrangement, the Government is bound to come and explain why they want the particular amount to exceed the limit.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Mr. Narasimhan may kindly suggest what he wants. But I have a suggesiion in regard to this matter. I would like the Government of Mysore, if they agree, and if it is acceptable to my colleagues in this House to bring a special resolution before this House. Every time they come in for a loan either for a budget loan or for Government of India loan, it is an accomplished fact and we lift up our hands and say that it is passed. Now what I want them to do is to ask for loan against specific projects and tell us about the prospects of return, where exactly they are going to spend and on what projects and in what manner they are going to spend. A statement in respect of each loan should be given and they should tell us what exactly is the rate of tax they are likely to realise ; if it is an irrigation project, they must tell us what exactly the betterment levy they are going to realise, and how soon it is going to yield return ; if it is an industry, they tell us what is the rated capacity and what is the output and how soon it will go into production. These are facts you have to give in regard to the need for raising the upper limit and then get your approval for raising the loan.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The House will now rise and meet again at 4-30 P.M.

The House rose at Four of the Clock to re-assemble at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

The House re-assembled at Thirty-five Minutes past Four of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the chair]

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—I would like to know what time the Hon'ble Member may take.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHAY.—In the course of the afternoon I will indicate.

Sir, I was advocating the Government coming up before the Legislature with a specific resolution in respect of the loans they want to raise. There is a constitutional provision about setting a limit on the power of the Government to borrow from the Central Government or from the public and since this has not been done, I suggest an alternative that they should come before the Legislature with a specific resolution as to what they are going to borrow, for what purpose, what is the justification for the loan, how they are going to meet the interest obligation and take the seal of approval of the legislature. I will give further details if the principle is accepted by Government. Now they take blanket approval by merely mentioning in the budget.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Is that system followed anywhere in any democratic country ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—When the Government are flagrantly violating the constitutional provision, by not setting a limit to their borrowing capacity, what is to be done ? The constitutional provision remains a dead letter even to this day.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Will it not restrict the discretion of the State Government ? It may not be that the system of institutional subscription will continue for ever. A time may come when the Government will have to go in for individual subscription. In such a case, it is better that an outer limit is fixed. It may tie the hands of the Government.

Sri L. S. VENKAJI RAO (Nominted).—If the outer limit is fixed, there must be a substantial margin between assets and liabilities.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The constitutional provision has ceased to be operative. Even today there is a constitutional obligation to fix a limit upon themselves. Even the Central Government has not done this. So what is the alternative ? There must be some curb on the limitless capacity of the Government to borrow. Of course, so far as repayment is concerned, one great thing about the Mysore Government is that they have never been defaulters in the repayment of the principal amount or interest. That should be said to the credit of the State Government. It has never happened after the attainment of the Independence in spite of the heavy borrowings and overdrafts and all kinds of loans.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—It is a matter on which you cannot feel too proud, because unless one loan is cleared another loan will not be granted.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The Government of India having taken away all our sources of revenue, all sources of expanding revenue of the State, the Government of India is in duty bound to give us the necessary financial assistance. That is why I even go further and say that the Finance Commission should give greater consideration to Mysore

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in the allocation of finance and give a greater share to Mysore. There must be some check imposed on them and if the Legislature feels that such a thing is necessary they must agree to this resolution. The only point for consideration is that the Houses of the Legislature should be convinced that the Government is legitimately coming before them for financial assistance in the shape of loans to be raised. It is only after getting their seal of approval that the Government should raise these loans because then they will have the support of the entire Legislature. Now there is no such limit.

So far as revenues are concerned, both in respect of direct taxes and indirect taxes, there is a progressive increase from year to year. There is 100 per cent increase in both direct and indirect taxes put together. So far as grant-in-aid is concerned, there is 300 per cent increase. The sources of revenue have not been choked and there is a tendency to increase, but somehow or the other these deficits and minus cash balances have increased.

While on this subject a reference was made to taxation of rural incomes. Here is another ticklish subject on which members hold very divergent views. I think the Finance Minister did well in referring to it in the lower House. Much against the opposition of my friends and colleagues on this side of the House I have advocated that the rural sector is the least taxed compared to urban taxation. I am afraid a large body of people will oppose me, but if facts have got to be relied upon and the investigations made in very important quarters are seen, they say we have not tapped sufficient resources from the rural sector. We get only about Rs. 10 crores whereas we are entitled to get about Rs. 60 crores from the rural sector in Mysore. This is a proposition which is not likely to have characteristic appeal to the rural folk. The sales tax which used to give us about Rs. 8 to 9 crores has now gone up to Rs. 32 crores. I prophecy that by 1969-70 it would go up to Rs. 40 crores. But so far as rural sector is concerned, we have not sufficiently taxed it. As far back as 1957 the Government provided to levy the betterment levy, but they did not collect it. If they had collected it, they would have got Rs. 10 crores during the last 10 years. They did not even collect the maintenance charges of Rs. 4 per acre in the channel area and they did not collect the water rate. If all these had been collected the financial position of the State would certainly not have been what it is now. It is not true to say that the rural sector has not reached the pinnacle of glory. So far as the standard of living is concerned, the standard of living of the average ryot has certainly improved and it is not what it was 10 years ago. There is substantial proof in the investigations made by the Central and State Governments to show that the standard of living of the people in the rural sector has difinitely improved. So, even if the rural taxation is increased by another 10 per cent they can easily afford to pay and the Government will stand to get a lot of money.

4-45 P.M.

I would now refer to the guarantees and the loans sanctioned by the Government of Mysore. They have given Rs. 14 crores to the local bodies as loans. It is one good thing that the Finance Minister has not taken this as capital investment. I do not know if advisedly he has done it. I hope that the local bodies will take advantage of this position. I would like to know the annual instalment due from them and how it is being recovered. I wish that in subsequent budgets the Legislature is given the D. C. B. of instalments due from the local bodies. I have been advocating that all defaulting local bodies should not be given a pie of further assistance the moment they become defaulters. I am all out to see that the condition of the local bodies is improved by giving them loans, but the moment they become defaulters all further assistance to them should be stopped.

So far as guarantees are concerned, I see that Government have given guarantees to a large number of people for thousands and lakhs of rupees. As I stated earlier in the case of the Gadag Co-operative Oil Mills, the Mandya National Paper Mills and the Gauribidnur Sugar Mills the State Bank of India and the State Bank of Mysore and the Reserve Bank have now begun to adjust and send debit notes to the State Government in respect of their instalments. For the fault of standing guarantee we have to pay lakhs of rupees as instalments due by them. Suppose a number of institutions to which we have stood guarantee fail to make the payments, what will be the position of the Government of Mysore then? Therefore I say that you must now set up a Committee to review these guarantees and the investments made by Government so that they may advise Government which is a safe investment and which is a safe guarantee. Unless the whole position is reviewed by this Committee the Government should not stand any more guarantee. The Committee should assess individual cases and advise Government in each case whether it is a safe guarantee. This is very important and I hope the Government will agree to it.

Sri VENKANGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA (Local Authorities Constituency).—Are the local bodies not paying interest for the guarantee given by Government?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is not a question of payment of interest. Suppose Government has stood guarantee for Rs. 10 lakhs loan given to a firm and the instalment every year is Rs. 1 lakh, if the firm does not pay the annual instalment, the Government will have to pay the same. So it is not merely a question of recovery of interest. If the Government had not stood guarantee, the firm would not have got this loan. So far as this amount of guarantee is concerned, they must be very careful. I will come to the M.S.K. Mills later.

This non-plan expenditure, this non-development expenditure, has gone on increasing. In this revenue budget of Rs. 282 crores, more than Rs. 182 crores is non-plan expenditure and if this is the case, I should

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like to know how the Government can go on. I am now reminded of cases in which the Government is very thoughtless in investing people's money. It seems there is a building called "Rama Priya" on the Bellary Road belonging to a big member of the princely order. The Government has thought of purchasing that building for Rs. 18 lakhs during the year. Is this the time for Government to indulge in this kind of charity or for purchasing any building in open market for official purposes? I will give facts and figures. Sir, in the Public Works Budget, there is provision on page 310, Appendix E, for Rs. 18 lakhs to purchase this " Rama Priya " building. So, provision has been made in the Budget. Is this the time for experimenting in this kind of thing ? What is the use of paying for a building now ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—For using it for locating some Government Offices which are at present housed in rented buildings. There is necessity for it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I personally consider that it was the last place for running Offices. Supposing the officials are living in Housing Board colonies, they have to go nearly twelve miles. There are officials who are residing at one end of the City. Is that building in the heart of Bangalore City ? Is it the building to be purchased for Office purposes ? And Government, in their wisdom, have thought it fit to purchase this building! This is a non-plan expenditure that should be avoided. This is the inference that one should draw. But I cannot interfere with their discretion. There were buildings in the heart of the City which were well-suited for locating Offices. Why did you not buy them ? Government must be above Caesar's wife. The purchase of this building will be a red rag to the bull and what will people think of the Government ? Why do you expose yourself to criticism ? I only gave one of the many instances. You go on increasing non-plan expenditure. You do not have money enough. You go for overdrafts, balances being minus. Is this the way you spend money, is what all I ask.

In regard to the plan for 1968-69, I do not know why you have not shown the details of the Ways and Means, though you have, of course, shown Rs. 30 crores. What is the savings in administrative expenditure ? That must have been clearly shown. For the implementation of the Plan, what are the receipts from the public sector undertakings that you are going to divert for the Plan ? What is it you are likely to get from the investments ? What is the *ad hoc* loans you will get ? What are the grants that you are going to get ? These are some of the figures that should have found a place so far as the Budget is concerned. What is now given is not sufficient.

I would now like to deal with these Corporations. If you will kindly see page 280 of the Budget Memorandum, you have a number of

Corporations. Because they were not in a position to finance most of the industrial projects, they converted them into Joint Stock Companies or Corporations. After all, you are not getting from the Electricity Board anything by way of interest. There are many concerns in the Mysore State in which the Government have invested. Mysore State was known for industrial development. You have invested Rs. 2 to 3 crores on this Mysore Industrial Investment Development Corporation. I want to know what is the amount that this Corporation has raised. If Government have to give Rs. one crore and set up an organisation called Corporation, what is it that they do ? Is the Director of Industries meant to give many non-scheduled loans ? If you want to finance them, why set up Corporation ? What is the beautiful idea behind this Corporation when you give your own money ? They do not raise a copper pie. Why this Corporation mania ? Take, for instance, the Mysore Chrome Tanning Company, the Radio Projects Corporation and the Electricity Board. Roughly the capital invested in these is of the order of Rs. 10.57 crores. What is the return to Government ? During the time of Mr. Shamanna, when he was the Managing Director, we were getting from the Iron and Steel Works Rs. 97 lakhs or Rs. one crore as return. For the last two years, there are good reasons to expect better returns because there are expansion schemes and developments there. There is no return. I do not know what is the return you are getting. Further, our shares are due some Rs. 2½ lakhs by way of interest. They wanted it to be converted into equity capital. You are only choking all sources of revenue. You do not get anything in return. I was recently going through the Prospectus of the Mysore Porcelains and attached to it is a statement from the Chartered Accountants Brahmiah and Company. If anybody sees the Explanatory Note attached to this Prospectus, I am afraid you do not have many subscribers to the shares of the companies. They have dead stock. If they have to repay the amount of interest on the loan taken from Government, they will have to work for three or four years. There is no market for their products. There is severe competition. You have allowed it to be floated as Joint Stock concern, merely because you want to get loan from the market. I think the Government will have to revise their plan. I shall talk about industrial policy later on. From all sources, you will see that the incomings are very little and the outgoings are very many in very big proportions. How is the finance to improve under these conditions, is all that I am asking.

Coming to a few points which are raised by the hon'ble Finance Minister in his speech, the first thing I would like to refer to is employment and unemployment problem. Sir, it is very surprising that there is no reference in the Finance Minister's speech to this demon of unemployment. During the first three plans they made all claims that they would meet the unemployment problem and now there is not a word said about how they are going to meet the difficulty. Unemployment among the educated class has become a very big

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problem. A very explosive situation is likely to be created by this on a very large scale. It is not merely the Engineering Graduates and the Diploma Holders of the Polytechnics that are unemployed. Government has not furnished to the House the correct position in regard to unemployment in this State. If I remember correctly, I sent a resolution to the Legislative Council and that has got the last place in the ballot; that does not matter. But, I should like on this occasion to tell the Government that they must now set up a Committee to assess the extent of unemployment and to suggest ways and means of meeting this very difficult situation. Sir, I do not want to paint a very alarming picture. When I refer to the question of industrial expansion, I said, our industries should become labour oriented. You must find employment in the rural areas. They should not migrate to the urban areas. You must see that big projects are given to the rural areas. 7·1 crores of rupees out of Rs. 186 is alloted to industries. Unless you make heavy investment, you cannot expect adequate return. No steps are taken to see that this difficult situation in regard to unemployment is solved. I should be happy if the Finance Minister would clarify this position. Sir, no statistics are available. We have gone through planning for fifteen years and there is no statistics. Apart from the Employment Exchange figures, they do not give the figures of unemployment in the country. Few people go to the Employment Exchange to register their names for the prospective vacancies. In 1951, when I did the census, one of the figures that was compiled was employment. Unfortunately, in 1961 census they did not compile this. If they cannot make enquiry throughout the State, they should at least be able to make a sample survey in Mysore, in industrial areas, in rural areas, in areas where there are irrigation projects and in areas where there is a large number of educated people who are unemployed and in certain centres like South Kanara, North Kanara or Mangalore or Belgaum. If you cannot make a State-wide survey, you must be able to make a sample survey and determine and sooner Government address themselves of solving this serious unemployment problem, it is better. If remedies are not found out, Government would find themselves in a very difficult position. After all, what is this student unrest? In many of the Universities, when Convocations were being held, students shouted against even the Chief Guest: "We want jobs; we do not want speeches". That shows the mind of the students. It is the element of frustration that has caused all this. There is a deep seated malady. The three Five year Plans of the State and the Centre said that they would prevent unemployment. They said, so many people have scope for employment. In the subsequent reports, as to how many peolpe were employed, whether the targets were reached, there is no mention at all. The Finance Minister took price in saying that he has strengthened the statistical machinery; it is all very good; I am very happy about it.

But why Government is so slow ? I am told—I do not know whether it is true or not—one of the Ministers at the Centre undertook a sample survey and before it was released, they did not give the green signal. When thousands of people are waiting for jobs, the unemployment issue need not be treated as a secret matter. We must only try to find out ways and means to remedy it. If they have any concrete schemes, they must tell us; if not they must immediately appoint a committee with people connected with administration and a few legislators. I want them to be very serious about this matter.

Sri VENKANGOWDA SIDDANGOWDA.—Goverment is providing facilites for education in academic and technical courses. Does the hon'ble member mean to say that the Government is responsible for providing all of them with employment also ? There are factories and several other concerns for them to find out employment.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I entirely agree that it is not the responsibility of the Government to provide jobs for all the graduates. No Government in any part of the world do it. But, they cannot ignore the fact. In fact, the question of students' unrest is in some way bound with their frustration that there is no prospect of employment. Sir, I am told that there is not a single begger in the streets of Japan and in most of the other countries. Here, we are all a set of beggers begging for something or the other. In some of the hotels, as I know, there are graduates who are servers and I am not at all objecting for their doing it. For want of better job, they are doing it. The only thing is, they do not clean the vessels because they have some conscentious objection. What I say is, we are reaching a very explosive situation. If it is not the responsibility of the Government to find jobs for all who pass out of the colleges and schools, they must see that opportunities for employment are enlarged, specially for the educated. Even from the point of view of safety of the society and peace and good-will and understanding between the educated people and the Government, you must see that new job opportunities are created. In starting industries, you must see that, by and large, all labour are engaged whether skilled or unskilld, whether they are graduates of not.

Sir, another important matter which is very necessary is, after 15 years of planning, we do not have a man-power budget prepared. Sir, in complex modern society of the nature in which we are living, these are essential. We must know the size of the problem, the magnitude of the problem; then, the question of solving the question will come. Sir, our approach to some of these problems must be clear.

Sir, the next question which I should like to refer to briefly is the Government promise to bring out a Language Resolution before this House and we got a draft resolution, though I did not like very much; it did not look like a resolution drafted at the Government level. Sir, Government say, they are committed to three language formula.

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I was in the Education Department for three years. Subsequent to accepting the three language formula, as a compromise, in the interest of peace and understanding the formula was accepted; this question came before the Central Board of Education in Delhi. This question came up before the Central Advisory Board of Education and it was agreed to by all the participating Directors and Secretaries of several States, as a compromise formula. Excepting that new amendment of the Act and the impossible resolution passed by the Lok Sabha, the chief complicating factor is the Government of India. I do not know how to criticise them for this unwise act. Is there any parallel in any part of the country where such a thing has happened? Is there any parallel anywhere where a substantial Act is swallowed by a resolution or which completely changed the character of the Act? I think it is unparalleled. The powers that be at the Centre should take responsibility for all the looting, arson, agitation and uncertainty that is pervading the entire atmosphere of this country. There seems to be no sense of urgency on the part of those who are responsible for this. They say, we will meet the Chief Ministers. With due deference to the Chief Ministers, I want to ask, is this the concern of only the Chief Ministers? If that were so, why was there so much agitation inspite of the fact there were earnest appeals made by the Chief Minister? I personally feel that the Government of Mysore should unhesitatingly tell the Government of India what exactly is the position. On the one side the students are bidding in favour of two language formula and a kind of assurance is given that the load on the non-Hindi states would be lessened. Does it mean that the burden on the Hindi States would be increased? Can you expect that Hindi fanatics and zealots would agree and their attitude will change? If past experience is to be a guide, they are not going to submit to any reason. Why are you simply evading the issue? It shows the bankruptcy of the administration.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA (Teacher's Constituency).—It is not that the burden on the Hindi areas will increase.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Possibly the consequence of unequal burden will be that. Lessening of additional burden is impossible. That must be admitted. When this three language formula was accepted as a compromise one, was this enforced as a gentlemen's agreement by the States in the upcountry? What part did the Central Government play in this language drama? Why did they wait for 10 years? How many States in the North took to the three langauge formula in all earnestness and seriousness? When it was binding on us as a gentlemen's agreement, it was not so on the people in the northern States. This kind of yielding to political pressure and assuming an attitude of panic, does not redound to the credit of any administrator. I want to know, what is the shape of resolution and what is it you are going to do. I do not

know. The Minister has not brought any resolution so far. Is it going to be kept back ? What is the attitude ? I want to know. The whole thing is uncertain. There are some sections of students who are out to trouble. I am sure, immediately after the examinations are over, some trouble will be still smouldering. Unless you take firm decision, it will be serious. You cannot afford to take time. This issue must get the highest priority. If you do not act quickly, it will only result in loss of private and public property and disturb the atmosphere throughout the country. If you ask me for my opinion, I am a votary of the three language formula. That is the only solution in the interest of the country, in the interest of our youngmen. Whether one likes it or not the knowledge of Hindi would be necessary. But at the same time I wish to say that I am against all regimentation so far as language is concerned. I think it is difficult to provide for the regional language medium of instruction at the highest level of education. I am afraid you cannot force it down on the unwilling people. If I want to do post-graduate in English, I must be enabled to do so. Even if there is regional language, there must be scope to prosecute studies in English. So I am against all sorts of regimentation. But, once again in the interest of the country, in the interest of the unity and solidarity, this three language formula is the only solution. If leadership counts, for what it is, you must make all people in all parts of the country to accept it. I am afraid Madras has given a bad lead. But I am certain the few views that Sri C. N. Annadurai has expressed in some functions hold out hopes for a compromise. He is out for a compromise. From his recent talks with Sri Kamaraj and other national leaders, it is clear that he is inclined for such a thing. In fact he has shown his displeasure at the way the Government of India has treated this issue. So far as we are concerned, we must bring this three language formula in this very session and you must ask for a dialogue and convince them and tell them that the future of this country lies safe. Then a question is raised why should three languages be learnt by the southerners. I personally feel there is no justification. Why should only Hindi be the national language ? But it is a question of compromise—a northerner must learn a southern language and the South must learn Hindi. Once again in the interest of national integration you must fall in line with those if you do not want to have the *status quo*. In any view of the matter I wish to urge that this language resolution is in a kind of suspended animation. You must take steps to implement the formula. This is my considered view so far as language is concerned and I do not wish to elaborate on that point any more.

5-15 P.M.

In regard to the law and order situation referred to by the Finance Minister, all of us are agreed that the recent events are unfortunate. In fact it is unprecedented in the history of Mysore. In fact we do not know whom to blame. Views have been expressed that outsiders

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were in and the students got out of countrol. But what I am inclined to urge is, there is a lot of misguided and unwholesome criticism against the police force. I have been brought up in the tradition of administration and I must warn every colleague of mine and my friends outside the House that if the morale of the police force goes, there is no safety for the country. There may be stray cases where they may have exceeded their powers and in all those cases I do say that very stringent action must be taken. There should be no mercy if it is proved that a particular police force have acted indiscriminately and in excess of what exactly was required. They should be punished. But I make a fervant appeal, please do not chastise or offer any criticism against the police force because the whole machinery will go out of gear. When once the morale of the police force goes, there is nothing left and it will be in fact the life of a jungle. It may be true in one or two cases. I hold no brief for them. They should be punished but the whole lot should not be criticised. I want to ask one question. The other day allegations were made that the police entered the premises of the university and violated all sanctity of the university and beat people inside, and all that. The police were hedged in between the Government Arts and Science College on the left and the Central College on the right. If the theory that the university campus sanctity should be guarded, even if a murder was committed in the compound of either college, is it the suggestion of any member that they should wait for orders from the Vice-Chancellor ? I am inclined to consider that it is a fantastic situation. They are there to protect law and order and wherever they consider it necessary, they have to make an entry. On that day stones have been hurled from both sides and in such a situation, what do you expect the policemen to do ? Having hurled the stones, the people run into the compound. In such a situation, how are they to get the permission of the Vice-Chancellor ? The Hon'ble Minister for Education stated that the distinguished Vice-Chancellor never said that police raj prevailed. It was published prominently in all papers : I do not know why the Vice-Chancellor said that. If he had said that, it is rather an unhappy statement to make. I personally felt distressed that a responsible officer made such a statement. The police had to rush in to the compound and to accuse them of having defiled the autonomy of the University is something which I cannot understand. You must maintain the morale of the police force and if times without number if you go on saying that they have acted in excess, it will demoralise them. Each case has to be judged on its merit. Since an enquiry is going on, I do not want to say anything more to perjudice it. Let the maximum punishment be given to those policemen who have acted in excess of their jurisdiction but I plead with Government that none of the Ministers should interfere. You must see that law and order is maintained and the morale of the police force must be maintained at the highest level. If you take away the police from their normal duties, then it becomes a society of the jungle.

In 1932 when I was the Sub-Divisional Officer of Channapatna, on the day previous to the Ganesa Festival just opposite to the compound where I was staying I saw a model of Ganesha made out of mud with an old broomstick, old chappals placed on the head of that idol. I could not imagine it; I felt as though I was dreaming. Within two minutes I composed myself and I wanted my men to throw them away. Some of the Nidugatta people had seen it and immediately afterwards not less than thousands of them came armed with lathis. Daira Muslims in Channapatna also came there. It was a difficult situation and we really were in a great fix. Luckily we brought about a compromise. We threatened both the parties and sent them away. Some of the policemen did act in excess in that situation. There was an Assistent Superintendent of Police. That man was in a great temper and he was not listening to anybody. He wanted to open fire. So, that officer had to be punished and we did not hesitate to punish him. So, the situation could be brought under control. At the moment we encourage the police. If we had not done that, hundreds of lives would have been lost. You must not interfere with the police in a situation like that; you must allow them to have their own way. The man on the spot is not the Magistrate. Under the existing law, even a senior police officer can issue orders when a situation has gone out of control. At Nidugatta one of the Constables had a refle and he simply shot and his defence was that out of self-defence he shot. When five hundred people surround five Reserve Constables and indulge in violence and damage to property, what should those five people do? They gave them a warning and asked them to disperse! they would not go. They threatened lathi charge and they would not yield, and one of the policeman was hit on the head. No Magistrate was there on the spot and this man shot and one man was dead. What would you have done if you were a policeman in such a situation? Each case has to be judged on its merit. I am looking at law and order situation from a larger point of view. Throughout the country this state of uncertainty prevails. You want to industrialise; you want to improve the economy. Here everyday there are murders and arson. In such a context how can you go and invite the industrialists to come to your State? From what part of the world they will come? Therefore, from a larger point of view law and order situation should be given the highest priority.

Now, I want to refer to the Report on the economy of the State. There are one or two contradictions so far as this economic survey is concerned. I refer to a report received from my friend Sri Shamanna, the Director of Industries and Commerce. This is what that report says:

> "The contribution from the industrial sector as a whole in the State in the last decade appears to be satisfactory. The available data relating to the State in the Annual Survey of Industries by the Central Statistical Organisation reveals that the number of factories in the Census Sector (*i.e.* factories run

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by power and employing 50 or more workers and those not run by power but employing 100 or more workers which have been enumerated completely in the survey) moved up from 484 in 1959 to 677 in 1965 or by 40 per cent, the productive capital in them from Rs. 59·49 crores to Rs. 240·24 crores or by 304 per cent, the gross output from Rs. 80·01 crores to Rs. 228·89 crores or by 186 per cent, the value added by manufacture or income from Rs. 24·49 crores to Rs. 75·39 crores or by 208 per cent, and the number of the employees from 1,03,510 to 1,63,456 or by 58 per cent."

[MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SRI GANJI VEERAPPA) in the Chair]

If this include income from private sector establishments, what should have been done is to seggregate the two, to separate the two. What exactly is the income derived from the public sector and what is the income derived from private sector undertakings should be shown separately. Otherwise, this will show conflicting figures. At page 8, there is a reference to the State's income. There are critics who say that the State has made no advance during the year. Here are certain figures, which are revealing and about which I have reason to be proud. It says :

"According to available estimates of State Income and National Income for the period from 1957-58 to 1964-65, the annual growth rate of generation of income at current prices was 12 per cent on the average in the State and 9·6 per cent on the average in the country as a whole, the estimated annual increase in population being 2·157 per cent and 2·164 per cent respectively."

What do the critics of the Government administration have to say in regard to this ? Some friends call it a bogus figure. This is not a survey conducted by the State ; it is the Central Statistical Organisation of the Government of India that conducted the survey. In this, if they had a particular fancy to favour the State, they would not have incorporated the figures. If the State Government's income has increased so much, how is it that the feeling in the country is that the ryots' lot has not improved at all ? It is a question to be asked by the Government and it is a fitting question to be answered by ryots. Nobody can dispute the fact that the lot of the average ryot has improved, but not to the same extent as one would have expected. But, the allegation against the Government remains that they have somehow not solved the problems of the average ryot. The Report further says :

"The income per capita in the State moved up during the period by 8·56 per cent per annum on the average from

Rs. 232·4 in 1956-57 to Rs. 391·7 in 1964-65 and the income per capita in the country as a whole by 6·1 per cent per annum on the average from Rs. 283·3 to Rs. 421·5."

That means we are two per cent above the all-India average so far as the improvement during these three years is concerned. If you disbelieve this, I have no point to make, and you must ask the people who have prepared the statistics. But, one aspect that should be remembered is, we are still very much behind the All-India average so far as per capita income is concerned. We must catch up with the figures. We have got a long way to go before we reach it. Though the figures are attractive I was one of those critics who said that nothing has been improved. In the face of these figures, I have been humiliated.

So far as agricultural income is concerned, which contributes 61 per cent of the State Income, we see we have made a perceptible advance though there is a feeling that it has not improved much. Investment on agriculture is there and development is there. All this is true. But the fact remains that we have done well even in the matter of agricultural development, but not in a way that should satisfy us. As I stated earlier, these figures bring about comments that this is all statistical achievement. But, what is it actually on the field ? I feel that the ryots should be educated by publishing the details in Kannada in the form of a pamphlet. You must provoke criticism. Is a copy of this given to us in Kannada ? This must reach the smallest and the poorest man in the village. This must be broadcast in schools in the villages, co-operative socities and other important places. You are not prepared to broadcast your advance, but your failures are brought out to light in every street corner. As a citizen; whether in the Opposition or in the Ruling Party, one should be proud about the achievements. In fact, all of us are expected to contribute to the economic advancement of the State. There must be somebody to criticise; otherwise matters will not improve.

As I statad earlier, so far as the tax revenue of the State is concerned, there has been a progressive increase. We have taxed people sufficiently, and I am inclined to consider that we have reached the saturation point so far as urban taxation is concerned. What is the money that you are collecting from the merchantile community ? It is hardly Rs. 10 crores. Even at this rate, the volume of goods that comes to the regulated market by the merchantile has not been increased. How much of it is sold elsewhere without coming to the regulated market ? It is true that not every ryot in the village is prosperous. I am fully aware of it. I know people of my own hobli; I know villages and individuals.

Sri K. T. SHAMIAH GOWDA (Local Authorities Constituency).— Sales-tax and purchase tax are borne by the purchaser and the grower.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is the percentage of people who even buy cloths and consumer goods in villages? When they do not have sufficient money for even a square meal, do you mean to say that they go and pay sales tax?

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—The hon'ble member Sri Shamiah Gowda is indirectly helping the Government to get more money!

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Whatever it is, the possibility of taxing the rural sector in a larger measure may be investigated. If you find that they are also taxed to the maximum, please don't tax them. I am not pleading that you must do it. Investigation may be started, at least. The hon'ble Minister has talked of removal of octroi. What concrete steps you have taken in this behalf? It is a most outmoded tax. Sri Mahavir Tyagi, who is the Chairman of the Finance Commission and who headed the Taxation Enquiry Committee, said that it is an outmoded tax. So far as this matter is concerned, please see if there is scope, otherwise, how are you going to raise the money? You cannot increase land revenue—I will come to that question later. How can you carry on the administration?

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA (Local Authorities Constituency).—The sales tax paid by the businessmen in urban centre is really what he collects from the purchasers and 70 per cent of the purchasers come from rural parts.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I concede everything. But I am asking what is the source for further taxation? That is all I am asking. Some people say that there should be no taxation on rural sector. It is a matter to be considered. As a result of investigation, if it is capable of being futher taxed you must mobilise it. What are the other ways of avenues for the savings? There is still scope for savings in the rural areas.

Then I refer to non-development expenditure. It is in abnormal proportion. It was Rs. 17 crores in the beginning of the year 1957-58 and it has gone up to Rs. 68 crores *i.e.*, 189 per cent. Most of the money goes to non-plan expenditure which exceeds 15 to 20 crores *i.e.*, Rs. 180 per cent. It has become inevitable because, The State has to maintain educational institutions, Hospitals and other such things. Therefore it is impossible to reduce the non-plan expenditure. Further reduction beyond 20 per cent is impossible. In regard to agriculture, I invite the attention of the House to a publication made in this connection. If this survey report is an indication of the progress of this State there is an allround development both in Industries and Agriculture. So far as the social service is concerned, there is an appreciable, progress. So far as the educational facilities are concerned, there is a remarkable progress. Even with regard to Animal Husbandry there is some progress. There is considerable improvement in agricultural resources and industrial development. I have got a report received from the Director of Industries and Commerce. In this report there are some facts and figures

Some misconceptions and statements have been made on the floor of the House that the Government industrial concerns are working under loss. I am quoting from the report of the Director of industries. Several figures are shown in respect of several concerns. People are creating some confusion about these industries. Here are some figures for some years in respect of Government concerns. So far as the Government Electric Factory is concerned there is a net profit of Rs. 8.29 lakhs. So far as Government Porcelain Factory is concerned, the net profit has declined from 12.91 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs. Of course there is some reduction in profit. The Government Soap Factory is concerned, the net profit in each year after providing for depreciation and for interest on the entire Government capital payable to the Government, is considerably good. This is about Rs. 7.51 lakhs. Then so far as the Central Industrial Workshop is concerned there is a net profit of Rs. 23,000. So far as Government Implements Factory is concerned there is a net profit of Rs. 3.90 lakhs. The Sandal Wood Oil Factory also is earning profit. He says all these Factories are making profit.

5-45 P.M.

Then with regard to the loans and assistance given by the Government, I would like to draw the attention of the House to pages 66 to 74 of the Book titled Review of the working of the Government Departments. On page 72 you will see this Silk Filature at Kollegal is losing from the years 1959 at the rate of Rs. 4 lakhs a year, average, and in the year 1965-66 it sustained a loss of Rs. 12.78 lakhs. In regard to Silk Filature at Mysore the loss went up to Rs. 16.63 lakhs in the year 1965. When it commenced there was a loss of about 26,000 only. Sir, the Government Filatures at Kanakapura, has incurred a loss of Rs. 4.37 lakhs, On the aggregate the loss over these Filatures is about 1½ crores. Sir, I spoke in this House that these Filatures might be closed. The Revenue Minister was pleased to say that since the 10 to 15 lakhs families are going to be affected, the Government cannot ignore the interests of these people. Sir, I quite appreciate the Government's concern about the welfare of these people. But I would like to draw the attention of the Government that hardly 14 to 15 per cent of the total production of this State is done by these Filatures. The balance of 85 per cent of the total production is done independently by private filatures. Is it worth losing Rs. 15 lakhs every year for this purpose alone? There is prospect of improving these Filatures and there is no promise in future also. There is no use of sticking to ideological grounds. I would rather suggest Rs. 20 lakhs may be given as subsidy to these families and let them start this industry for themselves. Whatever help they need, you give them. I think, it is a good proposition to save them and also to save loss to Government. I would earnestly request the Minister for Industries and the entire Cabinet to consider this. They should not be guided by ideological remedies. I worked both as Secretary to Government and Director of these Companies and I

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know this industry very well. There is no prospect of Government making any money in competition with the private Filatures. No private Filature is losing money. They adopt all kinds of methods to do their business. I think it is much better if you entrust the whole thing to them. They will go on buying cocoons at a high rate in competition with the Government. It is not possible for Government to stabilise the prices of cocoons by entering into Market. On the other hand sub-standard cocoons come to the filatures and these officers defraud the Government, they could never buy the best cocoons in the open market. The first cocoon control order was issued by me as far back as 1947-48 and it is not being given effect to so far. If you only go into this matter, you must constitute a Silk Board and give the entire management of silk industry from the time you agree to the time you do. There is the scope for constituting a board. It should be a non-official board with one or two officers to give them technical guidance. You will see in the next two to three years the entire silk industry in Mysore will radically change. The purpose of the Board is to harmonise the grower, the cultivator of the mulbery, the man who weaves and the man who sells it, is one integrated process from the agricultural portion of it to the marketing portion of it. Such a thing was contemplated during the time of Dr. Ramaswamy Mudliar who was the then Dewan and even formulated a scheme, I do not know what happened. In fact Spun Silk factory was intended to be drawn into it. I drew the entire plan of the industrial directorate for 10 years. Unfortunately, I left and Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar also left.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—I come from an area where this Silk Industry and Cocoon growing is not there. But from the talk and from the reports I carry the impression that Government officers who are incharge of these silk filatures are not bestowing their kind attention and it may be wrong to call them as experts in that industry. If they do not run economically at least on a no-profit and no-loss basis, in the face of private sectors making huge profit, is it the contention of the Hon'ble Member, who is a seasoned Administrator, that the Government Officers incharge of these, are not bestowing sincere attention or they are indifferent ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—With due deference to my friend I entirely agree with him. If the Silk Industry, so far as cocoon markets have failed and so far as silk filatures have failed, it is entirely due to the lapses on the part of officers. If private individual can suceed in running these filatures, what is wrong with the Government filatures? Absolutely we have proved when we were in the administration, that it might be run profitably. The man who was the architect of the Silk Industry was a civilian, the late Mr. Navarathna Ramarao and nurtured it and brought it up to the highest condition. He attended the high scientific conferences and made a mark. He did not know anything

about the cocoon. Still he placed it on a satisfactory basis. I was incharge of the Silk Weaving Factory. I use to get two to three lakhs. I do not know what happened to filatures. You give preference to people who ruin this industry by putting some more industry you put premium on the inefficiency. It is the ryot who suffers. You hand it over to private management. Some people tried, but you did not give it to them. Why didn't you give it? Carrying on administration on idealogical ground is meaningless, where money is concerned, where private realisation is concerned. It cuts at the very route of the industrial policy resolution of 1948 and 1956. Has not the Mysore Government nurtured a certain industry, brought it up to a certain stage and when it was flourishing, handed it over? When it was making profit you sell away the industry, why? Do not misguide people like this. So much about this survey business which I had referred to. I want the Hon'ble Finance Minister to harmonise what he states and what the Director of Industries had given and what he stated even in this report on the working of the Government Departments from pages 63 to 85. Here are certain figures which are furnished in reports given by the Finance Minister. Even here, they say the expansion and diversification of Soap Factory which was making a net profit of 16 lakhs, the Mysore Implements factory is making profit of 3 lakhs, Government Electric factory is making a profit of 8 lakhs. There is no concern which is showing a loss. How is he going to harmonise the figures with the criticism that I am making? On 68 crores of rupees there should be normally a return of 10 to 11 per cent after providing for interest and depreciation. The test for the success of any industry is—how it has faired in private hands? Supposing it was in the hands of a competent private entrepreneur who had the experience of industry, would he have managed this industry? Would he invest 68 crores and take 17 lakhs as his share? These filatures which take away 30 lakhs are getting no profit. I understand the poor returns for government industries, whatever profits they made, it was wiped off by the losses of these concerns. So, I would like the Hon'ble Finance Minister to see that in future there is no conflict between the several reports that are presented to the Legislature, because it gives a very confusing picture of the whole thing. Before we rise for the day, let me make a reference to the kannada version of the budget speech. They have made a beginning. I must express our deep appreciation on the efforts made by Government to present the report both in Kannada and English, two versions in juxta position. But I cannot resist from saying that the translation is awful and fantastic. Neither it is Northern Kannada nor it is old Mysore Kannada. I will give two to three samples of the translation. If my friend Mr. Patil was here, he would have given hundreds. ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಸಿವಿರ್ ಸರ್ವೀಸ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಶಾಸನ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಎಂದು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ಕಮೀಷನರ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಯುಕ್ತರು ಎಂದು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾಸ್ಟ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರ್ಟ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ವ್ಯಯ ತಜ್ಞರು ಎಂದು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥಾ ಅಭಾಸಗಳು ತುಂಬಿ ತುಳುಕಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಸೂರ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ಅಡಿಗ.—ಕಾನ್ಸ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಎರಡೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I admit the explanation offered by the Hon'ble Member. But I am only objecting to the method of translating words. For instance, for "the rising young generation" ವರ್ಧಿಷ್ಣು ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಎಂದೂ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ಯಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಮಿಸಲೇನಿಯಸ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಎಂದೂ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಎಂದೂ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—The House now stands adjourned to meet to-morrow at 2-15 P.M.

The House adjourned at Six of the Clock to meet again at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock on Wednesday, the 13th March 1968.

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